

M O C

The castle I found of good strength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whose unthriftness he had bought it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 The fortrefs thrice himself in person storm'd;
 Your valour bravely did th' assault sustain,
 And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*
 No walls were yet, nor fence, nor mote, nor mound,
 Nor drum was heard. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 To *MOAT*. *v. a.* [*moter*, French, from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence.
 I will presently to St. Luke's; there at the *moated* Grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakef. Meaf. for Meafure.*
 An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,
 The palace *moats*, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
 And with soft murmurs calls the coming fleeps. *Dryden.*
 He fees he can hardly approach greatness, but, as a *moated* cattle, he must first pafs the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden's Pref. to Aurengzebe.*
MOB. *n. f.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout.
 Parts of different fpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; a very monster in a Bartholomew-fair, for the *mob* to gaze at. *Dryden.*
 Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes,
 When monarch reason fleeps, this mimic wakes;
 Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
 A court of coblers, and a *mob* of kings. *Dryden.*
 A cluster of *mob* were making themselves merry with their better. *Addifon's Freeholder, N^o. 44.*
MOB. *n. f.* A kind of female head-drefs.
 To *MOB*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harafs, or overbear by tumult.
MO'BISH. *adj.* [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the *mob*.
 To *MOBLE*. *v. a.* [sometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous allufion to the French *je m'habille*.] To drefs grofsly or inelegantly.
 But who, oh! hath feen the *mobled* queen,
 Run barefoot up and down. *Shakef. Hamlet.*
MOBBY. *n. f.* An American drink made of potatoes.
MOBILE. *n. f.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace; the rout; the *mob*.
 Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the clofer they fhut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South's Sermons.*
 The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler, they are refliefs with one. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
MOBILITY. *n. f.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Latin.]
 1. Nimbleneſs; activity.
Mobility is the power of being moved. *Locke.*
 Iron, having flood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bewray a kind of inquietude. *Watton.*
 The preſent age hath attempted perpetual motions, and out-meafure time itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*
 The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ſhips, and the fleet of Antiochus in the ſwiftness and *mobility* of theirs, which ſerved them in great ſtead in the flight. *Arbutnot.*
 You tell, it is ingenite, active force,
Mobility, or native power to move
 Words, which mean nothing. *Blackmore.*
 2. [In cant language.] The populace.
 She fignled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
 3. Fickleneſs; inconfancy. *Anſ.*
MO'CHO-STONE. *n. f.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-ftone*.]
Mocha-ftones are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with declinations repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs, and branches, in black, brown, or red, in the ſubſtance of the ſtone. *Woodward.*
 To *MOCK*. *v. a.* [*moquer*, French; *moccio*, Welſh.]
 1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.
 All the regions
 Do ſeemingly revolt; and who reſiſt
 Are *mock'd* for valiant ignorance,
 And perith conſtant fools. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
 Many thouſand widows,
 Shall this his *mock*, *mock* out of their dear huſbands;
Mock mothers from their ſons, *mock* caſtles down. *Shakeſp.*
 We'll diſtorn the ſpirit,
 And *mock* him home to Windſor. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Others had trial of cruel *mockings* and ſcourings. *Heb. xi.*
 I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour; the juſt, upright man is *mocked* to ſcorn. *Job xii. 4.*
 2. To deride by imitation; to mimic in contempt.
 I long, till Edward fall by war's miſchance,
 For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakeſpeare.*
 3. To defeat; to elude.
 My father is gone into his grave,
 And with his ſpirit ſadly I ſurvive,

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To *mock* the expectations of the world;
 To fruſtrate prophecies, and to raze out
 Rotten opinion. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
 4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuouſly.
 He will not
Mock us with his bleſt fight, then ſnatch him hence,
 Soon we ſhall ſee our hope return. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
 Why do I overlive?
 Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out
 To deathleſs pain? *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*
 Heav'n's fuller influence *mocks* our dazzl'd fight,
 Too great its brightneſs, and too ſtrong its light. *Prior.*
 To *MOCK*. *v. n.* To make contemptuous ſport.
 Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;
 For now a time is come to *mock* at form. *Shakeſpeare.*
 A ſtallion horſe is as a *mocking* friend; he neigheth under every one. *Eccleſ. xxii. 4.*
 A reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries. *Job xxi. 3.*
 After I have ſpoken, *mock* on.
 When thou *mockeſt*, ſhall no man make thee affamed? *Job xi. 3.*
MOCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Ridicule; act of contempt; ſneer; gibe; ſtut.
 Tell the pleaſant prince this *mock* of his
 Hath turn'd his balls to gun-ftones. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
 Oh, 'tis the ſight of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*,
 To lip a wanton, and ſuppoſe her chaſte. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Fools make a *mock* at fin. *Prov. xiv. 9.*
 What ſhall be the portion of thoſe who have affronted
 God, derided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that
 is ſacred? *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
 Colin makes *mock* at all her piteous ſmart,
 A laſt that Cicly hight, had won his heart. *Gog.*
 2. Imitation; mimicry.
 Now reach a ſtrain, my lute,
 Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Crahan.*
MOCK. *adj.* Falſe; counterfeit; not real.
 The *mock* aſtrologer, El aſtrologo fingido. *Dryden.*
 That ſuperior greatneſs and *mock* majeſty, which is aſcribed
 to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preſerved. *Spelt.*
MO'CKABLE. *adj.* [from *mock*.] Exposed to deriſion.
 Thoſe that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous
 in the country, as the behaviour of the country is moſt
mockable at court. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
MOCK-PRIVET. *n. f.* Plants. *Anſworth.*
MOCK-WILLOW. *n. f.* Plants. *Anſworth.*
MO'CKEL. *adj.* [the ſame with *mickle*. See *MICKLE*. This
 word is variously written *mickle*, *mickel*, *mochil*, *mochel*, *muckel*.]
 Much; many.
 The body bigg, and mightily pight,
 Thoroughly rooted, and wondrous height,
 Whilom had been the king of the field,
 And *mockel* maſt to the huſband did yield. *Spencer.*
MO'CKER. *n. f.* [from *mock*.]
 1. One who *mocks*; a ſcorner; a ſcoffer; a derider.
 Our very prieſts muſt become *mockers*; if they ſhall encounter ſuch ridiculous ſubjects as you are. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Let them have a care how they intrude upon fo great and holy an ordinance, in which God is fo ſeldom *mocked* but it is to the *mockers* confuſion. *South's Sermons.*
 2. A deceiver; an eluſory impoſtor.
MO'CKERY. *n. f.* [*moquerie*, Latin.]
 1. Deriſion; ſcorn; ſportive inſult.
 The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have ſeen
 The laughing-flock of fortune's *mockeries*,
 Am the only daughter of a king and queen. *Fa. 24.*
 Why ſhould publick *mockery* in print be a better teſt of truth than ſevere railing ſarcasms. *Watt.*
 2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.
 A new method they have of turning things that are ſerious into *mockery*; an art of contradiction by way of ſcorn, where-with we were long ſithence forewarned. *Hooker, b. v.*
 3. Sport; ſubject of laughter.
 What cannot be preſerv'd when fortune takes,
 Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
 Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. *2 Mac. viii. 17.*
 4. Vanity of attempt; deluſory labour; vain effort.
 It is as the air, invulnerable;
 And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
 5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain ſhow.
 To have done, is to hang quite out of faſhion,
 Like ruſty mail in monumental *mockery*. *Shakeſpeare.*
 What though no friends in fable weeds appear,
 Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
 And bear about the *mockery* of woe
 To midnight dances. *Pope's Miſel.*
MO'CKING-BIRD. *n. f.* [*mocking and bird*.] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.
MO'CKINGLY. *adv.* [from *mockery*.] In contempt; petulantly; with inſult. *MO'CKING-*

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MO'CKING-STOCK. *n. f.* [*mocking and ſtock*.] A but for merri-
 ment.
MO'DAL. *adj.* [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the
 form or mode; not the eſſence.
 When we ſpeak of faculties of the ſoul, we aſſert not with
 the ſchools their real diſtinction from it, but only a *modal* di-
 verſity. *Glanville's Scetp.*
MODALITY. *n. f.* [from *modal*.] Accidental difference; modal
 accident.
 The motions of the mouth by which the voice is discrimi-
 nated, are the natural elements of ſpeech; and the applica-
 tion of them in their ſeveral compoſitions, or words made of
 them, to ſignify things, or the *modalities* of things, and ſo
 to ſerve for communication of notions, is artificial. *Holder.*
MODE. *n. f.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]
 1. Form; external variety; accidental diſcrimination; acci-
 dent.
 A *mode* is that which cannot ſubſiſt in and of itſelf, but is
 always eſteemed as belonging to, and ſubſiſting by, the help
 of ſome ſubſtance, which, for that reaſon, is called its ſub-
 ject. *Watt's Logick, p. i.*
 Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the ſame perfect
 ſenſe as a ſubſtance is, and ſome *modes* have evidently more
 of real entity than others. *Watt's Logick.*
 2. Gradation; degree.
 What *modes* of fight betwix each wide extreme,
 The mole's dim curtain, and the linx's beam;
 Of ſmell, the headlong lionels between,
 And bound fagacious on the tainted green. *Pope.*
 3. Manner; method; form; faſhion.
 Our Saviour beheld
 A table richly ſpread, in regal *mode*,
 A laſt that Cicly hight, had won his heart. *Gog.*
 The duty itſelf being reſolved upon, the *mode* of doing
 it may eaſily be found. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*
 4. State; appearance.
 My death
 Changes the *mode*; for what in me was purchas'd,
 Falls upon thee in a much fairer ſort,
 For thou the garland wear'ſt ſucceſſively. *Shakeſpeare.*
 5. [*Mode*, French.] Faſhion; cuſtom.
 There are certain garbs and *modes* of ſpeaking, which vary
 with the times; the faſhion of our clothes being not more
 ſubject to alteration than that of our ſpeech. *Denham.*
 We are to prefer the bleſſings of Providence before the
 ſplendid curioſities of *mode* and imagination. *L'Eſtrange.*
 They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learn-
 ing was the humour and *mode* of the age. *Temple.*
 As we ſee on coins the different faces of perſons, we ſee
 too their different habits and drefſes, according to the *mode*
 that prevailed. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*
 If faith itſelf has different drefſes worn,
 What wonder *modes* in wit ſhould take their turn? *Pope.*
MODEL. *n. f.* [*modele*, French; *modulus*, Latin.]
 1. A representation in miniature of ſomething made or done.
 I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;
 Limit each leader to his ſeveral charge,
 And part in juſt proportion our ſmall ſtrength. *Shakeſp.*
 You have the *models* of ſeveral ancient temples, though
 the temples and the gods are perſiſhed. *Addiſon.*
 2. A copy to be imitated.
 A fault it would be if ſome king ſhould build his manſion-
 houſe by the *model* of Solomon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*
 They cannot ſee ſin in thoſe means they uſe, with intent
 to reform to their *models* what they call religion. *K. Charles.*
 3. A mould; any thing which ſhows or gives the ſhape of that
 which it incloſes.
 Nothing can we call our own but death;
 And that ſmall *model* of the barren earth,
 Which ſerves as paſſe and cover to our bones. *Shakeſp.*
 4. Standard; that by which any thing is meaſured.
 As he who preſumes ſteps into the throne of God, ſo he
 that deſpairs meaſures providence by his own little contracted
model. *South's Sermons.*
 5. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to have two unexampled ſenſes.
 Something formed or produced.
 I have commended to his goodneſs
 The *model* of our chaſte loves, his young daughter. *Shak.*
 6. Something ſmall and diminutive; which, perhaps, is like-
 wiſe the meaning of the example affixed to the third ſenſe.
 England! *model* to thy inward greatneſs,
 Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
 To *MO'DEL*. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to ſhape; to
 mould; to form; to delineate.
 When they come to *model* heav'n,
 And calculate the ſtars, how they will wield
 The mighty frame. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*
 The government is *modelled* after the ſame manner with
 that of the Cantons, as much as ſo ſmall a community can
 imitate thoſe of ſo large an extent. *Addiſon on Italy.*

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MODELLER. *n. f.* [from *model*.] Planher; ſchemer; con-
 triver.
 Our great *modellers* of gardens have their magazines of
 plants to diſpoſe of. *Spectat. N^o. 414.*
MODERATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Lat. *moderé*, Fr.]
 1. Temperate; not exceſſive.
 Sound ſleep cometh of *moderate* eating, but pangs of the
 belly are with an insatiable man. *Eccleſ. xxxi. 20.*
 2. Not hot of temper.
 A number of *moderate* members managed with ſo much art
 as to obtain a majority, in a thin houſe, for paſſing a vote,
 that the king's conſeſſions were a ground for a future settle-
 ment. *Swift.*
 3. Not luxurious; not expenſive.
 There's not ſo much left as to furniſh out
 A *moderate* table. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
 4. Not extreme in opinion; not ſanguine in a tenet.
 Theſe are tenets which the *moderateſt* of the Romaniſts
 will not venture to affirm. *Smalbridge.*
 Fix'd to one part, but *mod'rate* to the reſt. *Pope.*
 5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.
 Quietly conſider the trial that hath been thus long had of
 both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate* kind, which
 the church of England hath taken, as that other more ex-
 treme and rigorous, which certain churches elſewhere have
 better liked. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 6. Of the middle rate.
 More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his date;
 Too early fitted for a better ſtate. *Dryden.*
 To *MO'DERATE*. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *moderer*, Fr.]
 1. To regulate; to refrain; to ſtill; to pacify; to quiet; to
 repreſs.
 With equal meaſure ſhe did *moderate*
 The ſtrong extremities of their rage. *Spencer.*
 By its aſtringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of
 warm water. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. To make temperate.
 Ye ſwarthy nations of the torrid zone,
 How well to you is this great bounty known?
 For frequent gales from the wide ocean riſe
 To fan your air, and *moderate* your ſkies. *Blackmore.*
MO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *moderate*.]
 1. Temperately; mildly.
 2. In a middle degree.
 Each nymph but *moderately* fair,
 Commands with no leſs rigor here. *Waller.*
 Blood in a healthy ſtate, when let out, its red part ſhould
 congeal ſtrongly and ſoon, in a maſs *moderately* tough, and
 ſwim in the ſerum. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
MO'DERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *moderate*.] State of being mo-
 derate; temperateness.
MODERATION. *n. f.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]
 1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party vio-
 lence; ſtate of keeping a due mean betwix extremes.
 Was it the purpoſe of theſe churches, which aboliſhed all
 popiſh ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point
 of evenneſs and *moderation*? *Hooker, b. iv.*
 A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to know-
 ledge, and yet duly tempered with candor and prudence, is
 the true notion of that much talked of, much miſunderſtood
 virtue, *moderation*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 In *moderation* placing all my glory,
 While tories call me whigs, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*
 2. Calmneſs of mind; equanimity. [*moderation*, Fr.]
 Equally inur'd
 By *moderation* either ſtate to bear,
 Prosperous, or adverſe. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b. xi.*
 3. Frugality in expence. *Anſworth.*
MODERATOR. *n. f.* [*moderator*, Lat. *moderatus*, Fr.]
 1. The perſon or thing that calms or refrains.
 Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a calmer of unquiet
 thoughts, a *moderator* of paſſions, and a procurer of content-
 edneſs. *Walton's Angler.*
 2. One who preſides in a diſputation, to refrain the contend-
 ing parties from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion.
 Sometimes the *moderator* is more troubleſome than the ac-
 tor. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
 How does Philopolis ſeaſonably commit the opponent with
 the reſpondent, like a long-practiſed *moderator*? *More.*
 The firſt perſon who ſpeaks when the court is ſet, opens
 the caſe to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the affem-
 bly, and gives his own reaſons for his opinion. *Watt.*
MODERN. *n. f.* [*modernus*, Fr. from *modernus*, low Latin,
 ſuppoſed a caſual corruption of *hodiernus*. Vel potius ad ab-
 verbio *modis*, *modernus*, ut *die diurnus*. *Anſ.*]
 1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.
 Some of the ancient, and likewiſe divers of the *modern*
 writers, that have labour'd in natural magick, have noted a
 ſympathy between the ſun and certain herbs. *Bacon.*
 The glorious parallels then downward bring
 To *modern* wonders, and to Britain's king. *Prior.*
 2. In